

Baston No.2 Quarry Southern Extension, Lincolnshire

An Archaeological Evaluation



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**Baston No. 2 Quarry Southern Extension,
Lincolnshire**
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Non-Technical Summary

Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) carried out an evaluation on land to the south of Hanson Aggregate's Baston No. 2 Quarry, Langtoft, Lincolnshire between the 8th and 23rd of September 2010. The 33 excavated trenches revealed evidence for a Romano-British farmstead/rural settlement, a continuation of features associated with a similar settlement excavated in 2005/2006. There was also evidence for a medieval/post-medieval field system.

Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) between the 8th and 23rd September 2010 on land off Cross Road, Langtoft, Lincolnshire in order to provide sufficient information to enable the archaeological advisor to the mineral planning authority to make their recommendations on the proposed Southern Extension of Baston Quarry No. 2.

Location, Topography and Geology

The proposed Southern Extension for Baston No. 2 Quarry is located on c.37ha of agricultural land; it is bordered by open farmland to the south, east and west and an extensive quarried landscape to the north (see Figure 1). Centred on NGR 514172/313255, the seven fields which constitute the proposed extraction area gradually slope from a height of 4.16m OD towards the west (closest to the village of Langtoft) to 3.39m OD approximately midway across the area, to 2.5m OD at the eastern end where Langtoft Fen begins.

The underlying geology is First Terrace river gravels from the Welland and associated river systems which overlay Oxford Clay, (Dickens 2010).

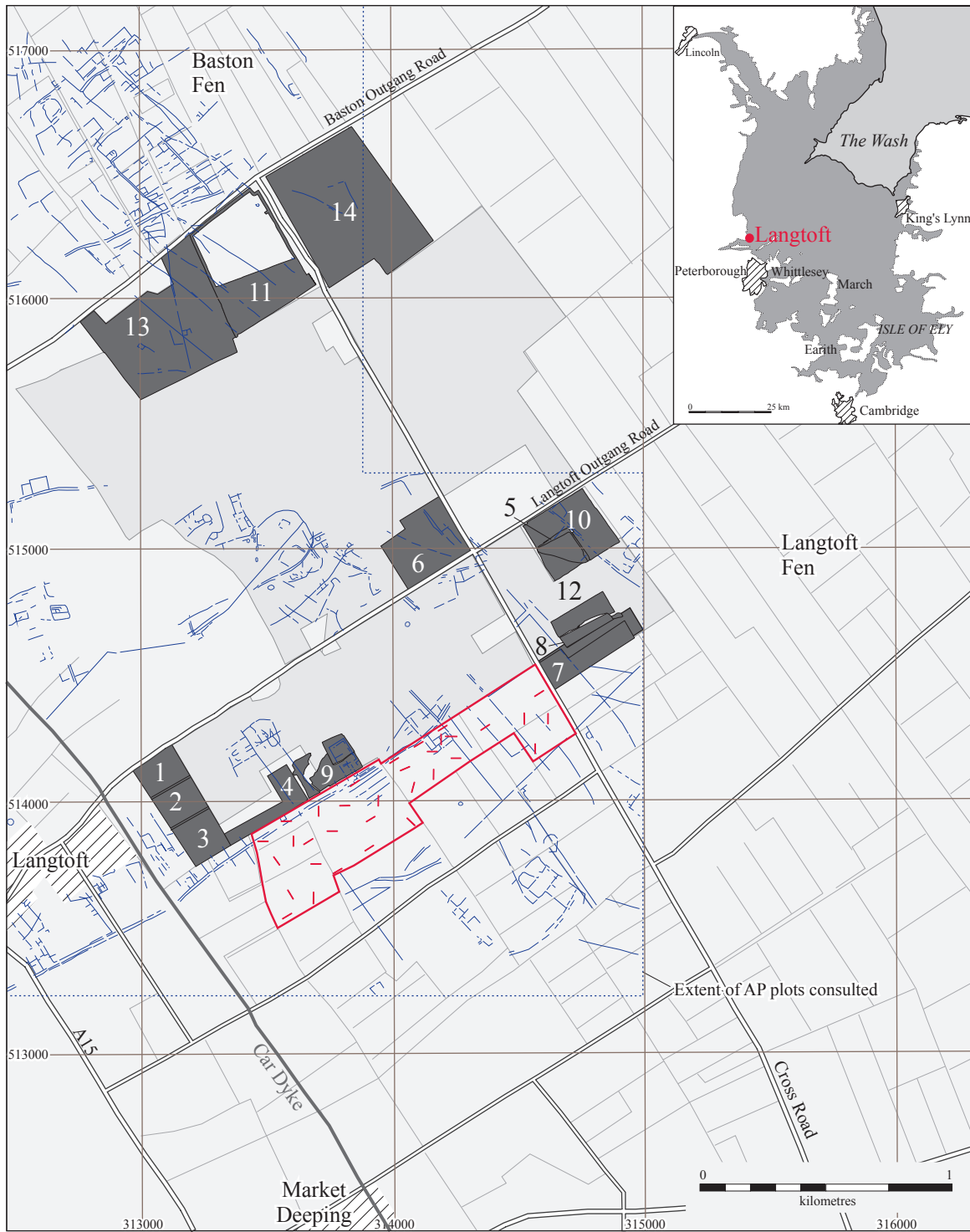
Archaeological Background

No intrusive work is known to have been carried out within the proposed area, however a detailed desktop assessment covering the Southern Extension was prepared in 2010 (Richmond & Coates 2010).

The proposed Southern Extension lies within an extensive archaeological landscape with the gravel terrace provided by the local river systems forming a natural rise within this low lying area, and therefore providing a desirable location for settlement and occupation. However, evidence for activity prior to the Bronze Age within the immediate area has been largely confined to stray flint finds within natural or later features, for example, a probable Mesolithic blade from a treethrow found during excavations within Baston No. 2 quarry (Hutton 2008b) and artefacts recovered from the plough layer, such as a polished stone axe recovered 2.5km west of the area (SMR 33405). A single pit containing Late Neolithic Peterborough ware pottery was identified during excavations within Baston No. 2 quarry (Hall 2000).

In contrast, the Bronze Age is readily attested to, with several CAU and other investigations which have been carried out prior to mineral extraction at the quarry, finding substantial evidence for an extensive field system and occupation from this period (Hall 2000, Hutton 2007, 2008a-c, Hutton 2009, Patten 2003). Elements of a possible Bronze Age field system were identified just to the north of the proposed Southern Extension (Hutton 2007) and could potentially extend into this area, whilst just to the northeast a trackway, enclosure system, watering holes and settlement dated to the Middle Bronze Age were present (Hutton 2008b).

The Romano-British period is also well represented within this landscape, with aerial photographs showing a probable Roman trackway running approximately southwest-northeast along the northern edge of the proposed Southern Extension. Excavations



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- Quarried Areas
- Previous Investigations

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baston Quarry Area A (1998) 2. Baston Quarry Area B (2001) 3. Baston Quarry Area C (2002) 4. Baston Quarry Areas D-E (2003) 5. Outgang Road Excavation (Heritage Lincs.) 6. Outgang Road Watching Brief (Heritage Lincs.) 7. Cross Road Watching Brief (1998-99) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Langtoft Common Watching Brief (2001) 9. Areas F-H The Bluebell Land (2006) 10. Glebe Land (2007 and 2008) 11. Freeman Land (2007) 12. Whitfield Land (2007) 13. Northampton Archaeological Unit (2007) 14. Baston Quarry (2009) |
|---|---|

Figure 1. Location map with cropmarks and previously investigated areas

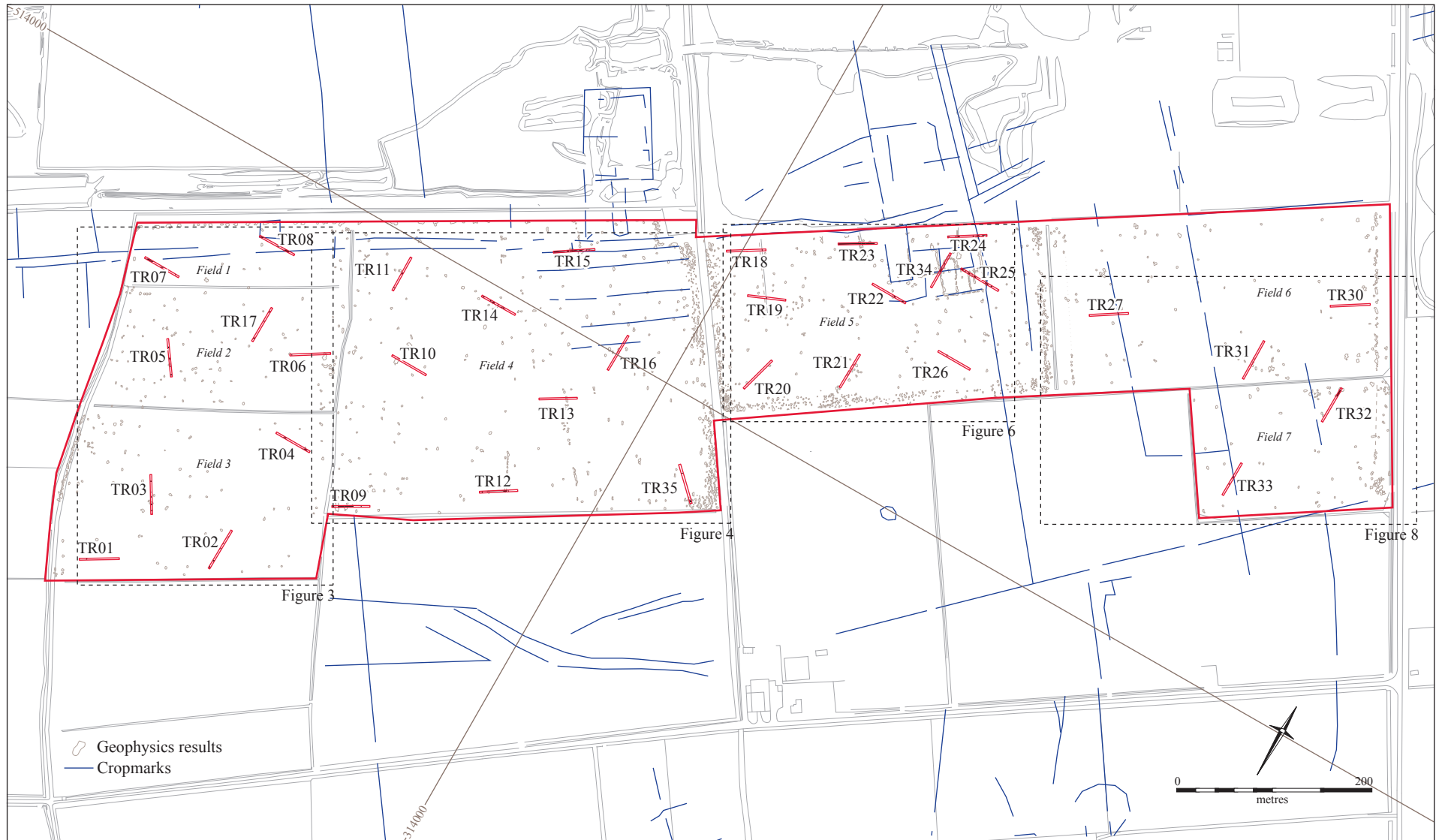


Figure 2. Trench location plan

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just to the north of the area in 2006/7 (Hutton 2007) identified a farmstead/rural settlement associated with this trackway, with enclosures, large pits/wells and structures broadly dated mid 2nd to late 3rd centuries. Several other Roman route-ways also run close to the proposed Southern Extension including Car Dyke located approximately ½ km from the western edge, and Baston Outgang Road 2km to the north which is believed to be a Roman road that crosses the Fens to Spalding (Richmond & Coates 2010).

The 2006/2007 excavations also identified a series of evenly spaced parallel linears on a southwest-northeast orientation which dated to the medieval and post medieval period (Hutton 2007), and their layout suggests they probably continue into the Southern Extension area.

Geophysics Results Overview

The geophysics survey (Bartlett 2010) revealed a potentially dense concentration of archaeological activity towards the eastern end of Field 5 including possible linears and a circular feature. Few other linears were detected, although a number of possible dispersed, discreet features were identified across the area (see Figures 3-8).

Methodology

Using the results of the geophysics survey in order to target potential archaeological features, an archaeological programme of thirty-five trenches, each totalling 40m in length, were planned by the Consultant (Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd.) and agreed by Lincolnshire County Council to evaluate the proposed Southern Extension. This was subsequently reduced in the field to thirty-three trenches due to the presence of an unharvested potato crop covering the northern half of Field 6. Trenching totalled 1356.2m in length and covered 2456.9m² in area.

Topsoil and underlying deposits were removed under archaeological supervision with a tracked 360° machine using a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. Tracking around the fields and between trenches was also monitored and kept to a minimum in order to avoid unnecessary topsoil compaction/crop damage, and a note of these routes was taken. A data sheet detailing the characteristics of each trench was generated and a photographic record taken. Excavation of exposed archaeological features was carried out using hand tools. The recording followed a CAU modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990) whereby feature numbers, F. were assigned and context numbers [fill] or [cut] to individual contexts within them. The trench plans were drawn at 1:50 and sections at 1:10. Bulk environmental samples were also taken where appropriate. All work was carried out in strict accordance with the recommendations of SCAUM (Allen & Holt 2007), and in accordance with a site specific risk assessment and the CAU Health and Safety policy. The CAU site code is LSE 10.

Archive

A total of 180 contexts from 71 features were excavated and recorded and artefacts including pottery, burnt clay, animal bone, worked bone, tile and building stone, quern stone and burnt stone were recovered. A digital photographic archive was

compiled and the documentary records and accompanying artefacts have been assembled into a catalogued archive currently stored at the CAU offices.

Results

All of the trenches were relatively shallow, with topsoil averaging 0.31m deep and subsoil 0.18m. For ease of description the archaeological results have been broken down into four sections, with Fields 1, 2, and 3 being described together, Field 4 and Field 5 individually and Fields 6 and 7 together. A brief trench summary is given in Table 1 and Appendix 5 lists and describes identified features and excavated contexts across the proposed Southern Extension.

Fields 1, 2 and 3

Of the nine trenches (T.1-8 and T.17) that evaluated these fields (see Figure 3) only T.1 was devoid of archaeological features, apart from a treethrow located towards the western end. Within the other trenches a large number of linear features were present, apart from T.6 which contained only a single, small, south-north orientated linear probably dating to the medieval/post-medieval period.

In Field 3, eight seemingly parallel, southwest-northeast orientated linears were present in T.2-4. F.114 was interpreted as being a furrow, whilst the others, which all had similar moderately steep sides and broad, flattish bases and averaged 1.22m wide and 0.35m deep were considered likely to be ditches, although the exposure was too small to be definitive. A small quantity of late medieval and post medieval pot, together with animal bone and tobacco pipe were recovered from some of these features suggesting, given their similarities, they all probably dated from this period. Another two linears were present within this field, one orientated southeast-northwest (F.106) and another which appeared to curve (F.110). Both of these features were undated. A further 11 southwest-northeast orientated linears were present in Fields 1 and 2, which were generally similar in form to those seen in Field 3 such as ditch F.119 (see Figure 10), that produced a broken red earthen ware jug handle and rim of the c.14th-15th century (Craig Cessford pers comm). Ditches in T.7 and 8 however showed evidence of re-cutting, for instance F.122 was cut by F.123 in T.7 suggesting late medieval/post-medieval field boundaries within this field were re-established over time. Generally the features dating to the medieval/post-medieval period within Fields 1-3 had broadly similar fill sequences, with most appearing to have silted up naturally with pale to mid grey sandy silts. An environmental sample taken from F.109 in T.4 returned quite poor results suggesting, in conjunction with the lack of finds, these features were some distance from settlement activity (see Appendix 3).

One feature of note however, was F.120 in T.7 which was possibly a terminus for a southeast-northwest orientated linear. This feature exhibited a very different fill sequence, with clear slump layers and much paler fills than seen elsewhere in Fields 1-3 and is potentially earlier.

None of the linear features present in these fields were identified by the geophysics, although there is possibly some correlation between potential linears seen as cropmarks in Field 1 and the ditches seen in T.7 and 8.

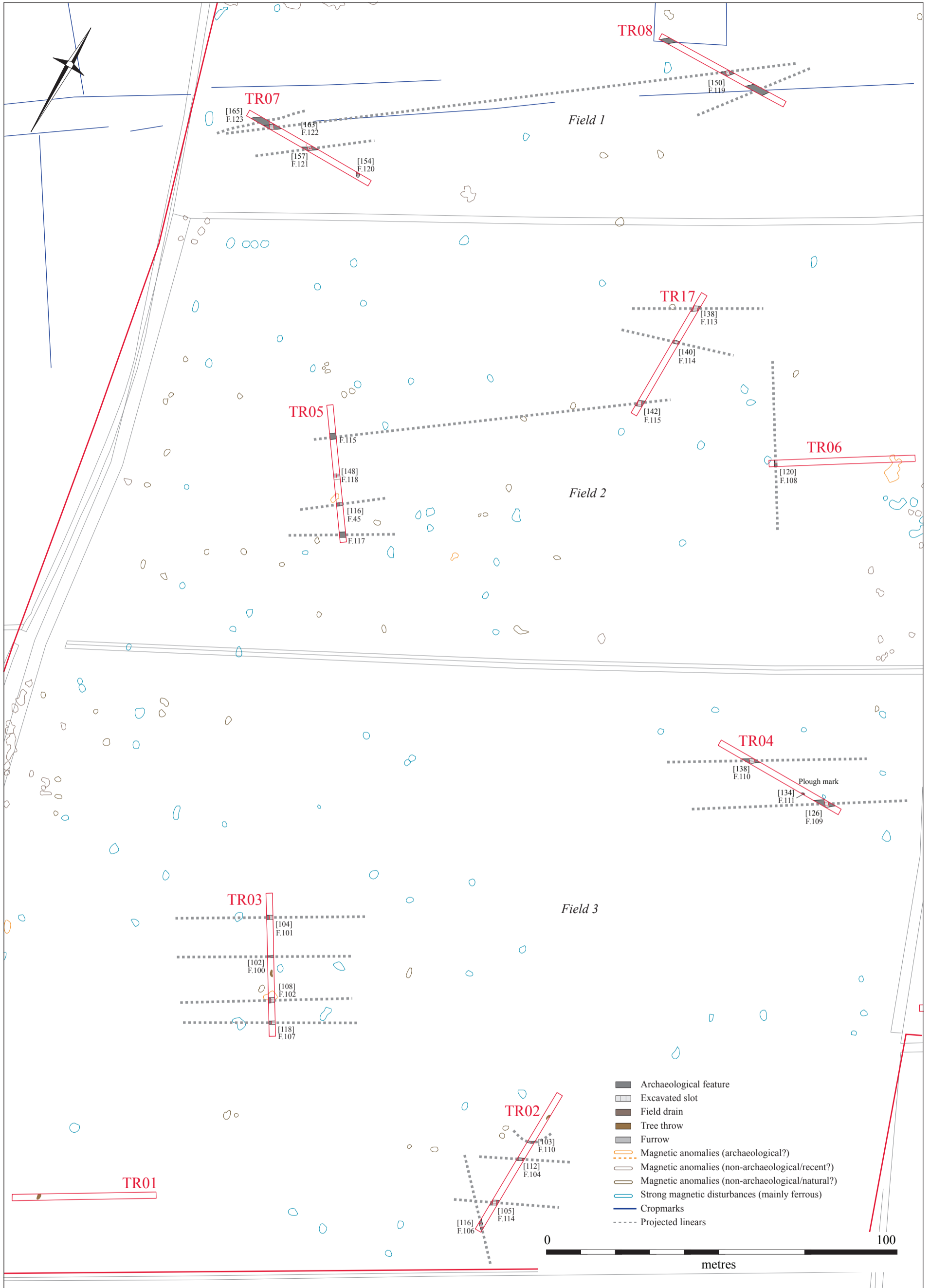


Figure 3. Trench Plan of Fields 1, 2 and 3

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Field 4

Nine trenches (T.9-T.16 and T.35) were located in Field 4. Three of them T.10, T.13 and T.16, which covered the middle of the field, were devoid of archaeological features (see Figure 4). The southern half of this field was evaluated by T.9, T.12 and T.35. Trench T.9 contained a substantial area of post medieval quarrying and two southeast-northwest orientated linears dated medieval/post-medieval. Also, the ditch located towards the southwest end of the trench was only visible in section. Trench T.12 contained two medieval/post-medieval ditches, one orientated southwest-northeast and another, more substantial feature orientated southeast-northwest which the geophysics results partially identified. Both of these features were unexcavated and truncated two undated southeast-northwest orientated ditches, F.131 (see Figure 10) and F.132. Although undated, the form and profile of these two features suggests they could predate the medieval/post-medieval period. Trench T.35 contained two southwest-northeast orientated linears; a substantial post-medieval ditch (unexcavated) and a smaller feature, F.164, which produced several sherds of Romano-British pottery.

In the northern part of the field, T.11 and T.14 between them contained nine southwest-northeast orientated linears and T.14 had a further three southeast-northwest orientated ones. All of these features were broadly very similar and averaged 0.88m wide and 0.19m deep with moderately steep sides, slightly rounded bases and very similar mid grey sandy silt fills. The only finds recovered were a couple of possible Romano-British pot sherds and some shell (including snail and whelk) from F.168 in T.14.

Also in the northern half of the field; T.15 exhibited a dense sequence of archaeology including another southwest-northeast ditch (F.143) dated Romano-British, a possible watering hole, a probable series of other pits, and a curving linear (F.129) which cut southeast-northwest orientated ditch F.128. The lower fills of the possible watering hole (F.144) appeared to have silted up naturally and contained clear environmental evidence for waterlogging (see Appendix 3) but no other finds, although due to its depth this feature was not bottomed. In contrast the upper fills appeared to be deliberate backfill, with redeposited natural mixed with darker silts (see Figure 9) which contained several sherds of mid 2nd-4th century Romano-British pottery (see Appendix 1). Pit F.145 (see Figure 9) also showed deliberate evidence for backfilling with similar dated pot, but had no waterlogged deposits and is potentially a quarry pit, although the dimensions of this pit cluster are unclear within the trench. Ditch F.128 was a fairly substantial feature which clearly lines up with a Romano-British boundary ditch seen in the 2005/6 excavations (see Figure 11) just to the north (Hutton 2007).

Most of the features in this field were again not identified in the geophysics results, the exception being the large post-medieval boundary in trench T.12 and some of the activity in T.15. The cropmarks however (see Figure 4) do suggest the extent of at least some of the identified southwest-northeast orientated linears.

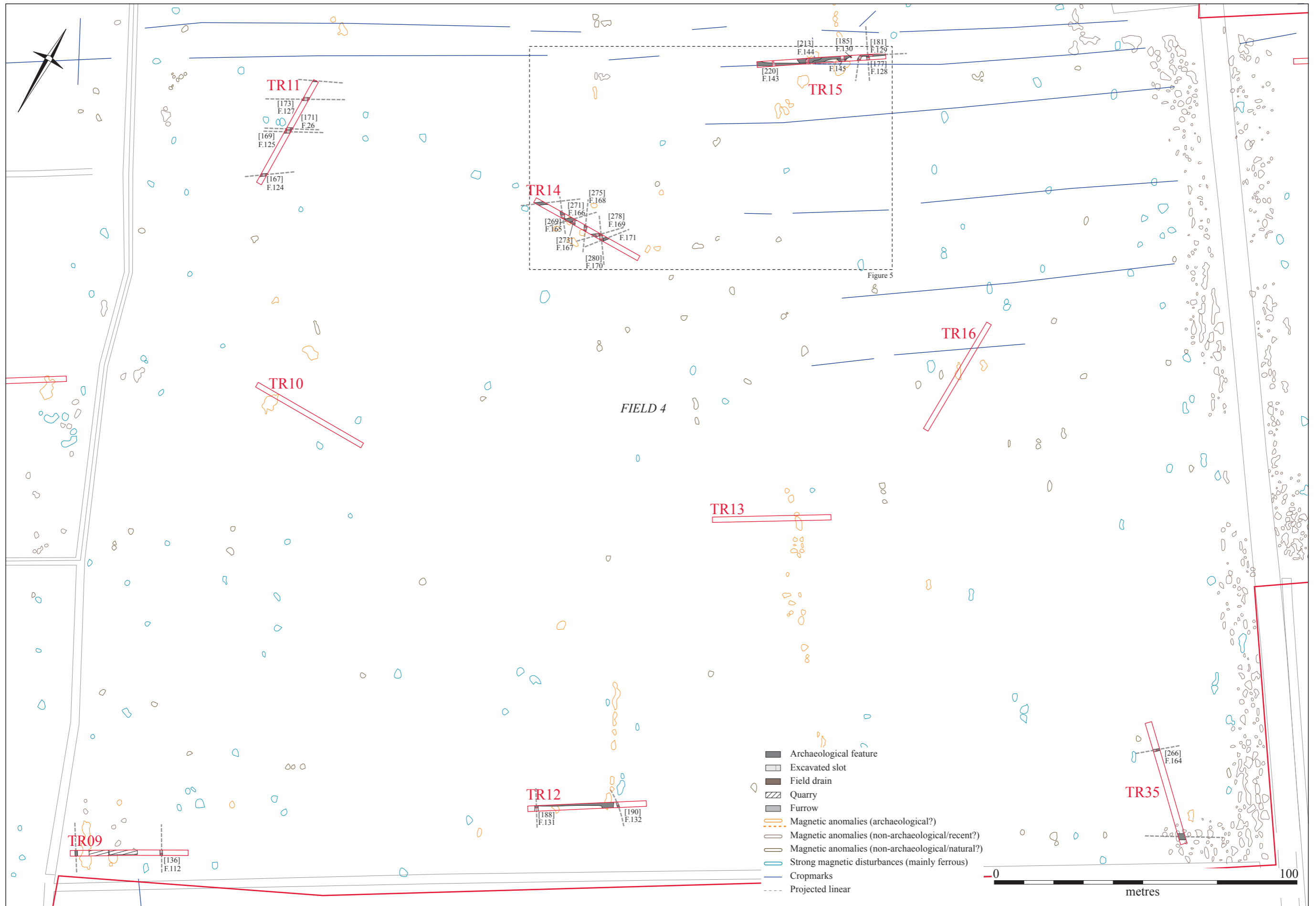


Figure 4. Trench Plan of Field 4

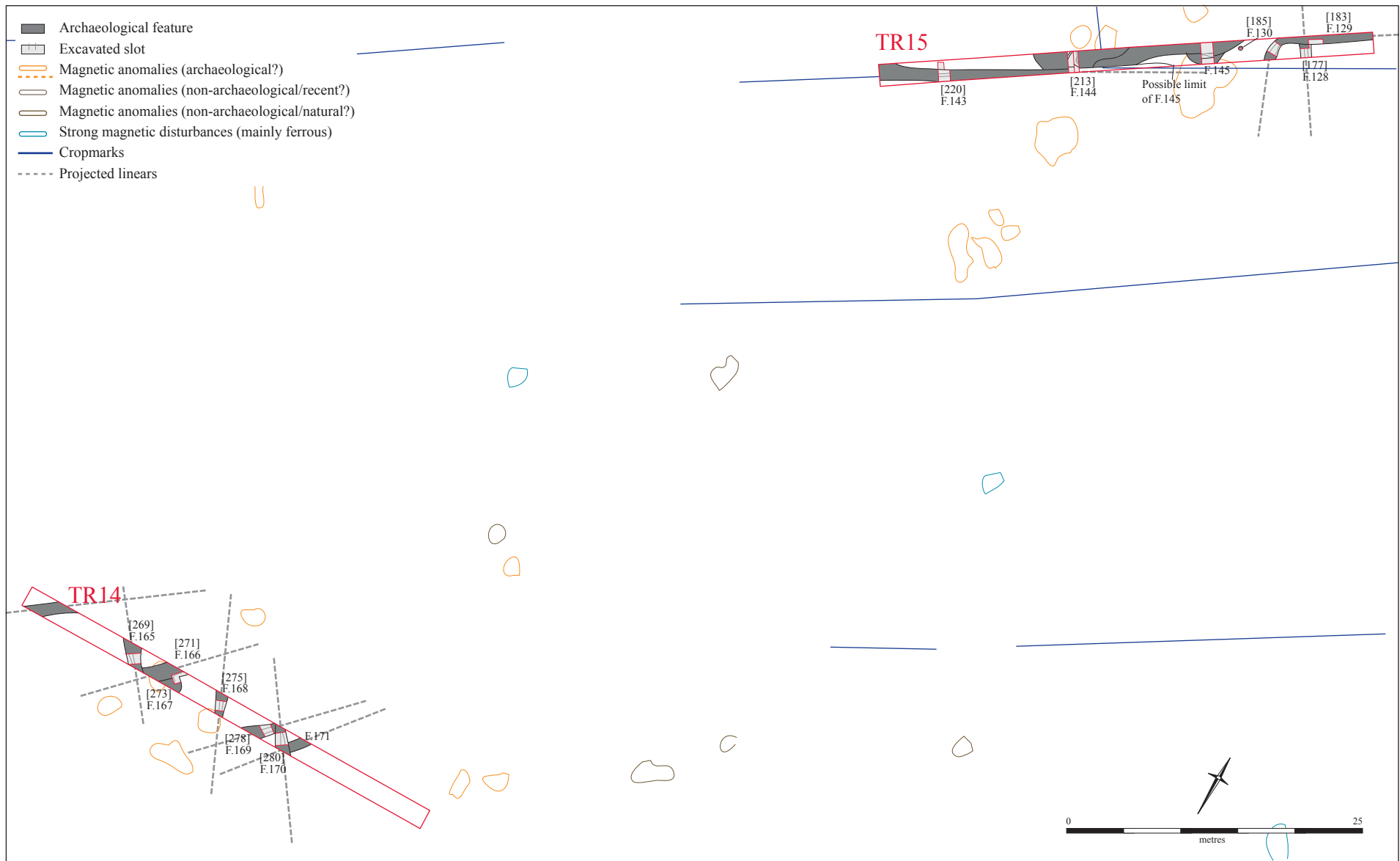


Figure 5. Detailed plan of Trenches 14 and 15

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Field 5

Ten trenches, T.18-T.26 and T.34 were located in Field 5 (see Figure 6); no archaeology was present within four of them (T.18-T.20 and T.26). Trench T.21 contained a single insubstantial, undated, southwest-northeast orientated ditch, F.136, whilst T.22 contained two larger linears, F.151 and F.163, which were on opposing orientations and were both visible as cropmarks. Although neither of them yielded any datable finds it is likely they are part of the Romano-British activity identified in the nearby trenches.

Trenches T.25 and T.34 (see Figure 7) were sited over a dense area of archaeology that had been identified by the geophysics results. Trench T.24 contained eight southwest-northeast orientated linears, a single southeast-northwest orientated linear, two postholes, and a small pit all probably dating to the Romano-British period. Feature F.139 was only partially exposed in this trench and was not excavated, although a significant number of surface finds were recovered from it (see Appendix 1), this feature was also seen and excavated in T.34. Features F.156-F.159 appeared to be re-cutting each other, with F.159 being the latest phase; they probably represent the reestablishment of a boundary. Feature F.138 was the most substantial ditch in this trench being 2.3m wide and 0.5m deep with quite gently sloping sides becoming very steep towards a rounded base (see Figure 10). This feature had fairly substantial postholes (F.140-F.141) one on either side, although it was unclear whether they were related to, or cut by the ditch as the fills were quite homogenous. An environmental sample taken from the ditch showed the presence of both cereal grains and weeds attributed to arable landscapes (see Appendix 3). A fragment of worked bone from the ditch is probably part of a hair pin (see Appendix 2).

Trench T.34 contained the substantial southwest-northeast orientated linear already seen in T.25 (F.139 = F.155), which truncated the much smaller, southeast-northwest orientated linear F.154. This feature was also cut by feature F.153 which was a potentially curving small ditch or gully. This trench also contained F.133 and F.149, which appear from the geophysics results to form part of the same ring-gully. The probable ring-gully was quite shallow (see Figure 10), although there was a suggestion of a deeper posthole within gully F.133. All of these features contained Romano-British pottery with F.155 containing the largest assemblage, together with a significant amount of animal bone (see Appendix 2) and fragments of millstone grit rotary quern stone (see Appendix 4). Most of the features within T.25 and T.34 appeared to have a fairly homogenous fill type consisting of dark brownish grey, almost black, sandy silt with common occurrences of charcoal flecks. It is interesting to note that the features with the darker fill appear to have been identified quite well by the geophysics.

Features in T.23 and T.24 were not excavated due to a very high water table in this field causing these trenches to flood, and also the Romano-British archaeology was deemed to have been sufficiently characterised within the surrounding trenches. They were however pumped out temporarily in order to plan the features within them and recover surface finds. Trench T.23 appeared to have a ditch running down much of its length with further features towards the northeast end and Romano-British pottery was recovered from their surface. Trench T.24 contained at least three southeast-northwest orientated linears, which are probably the same as features excavated in

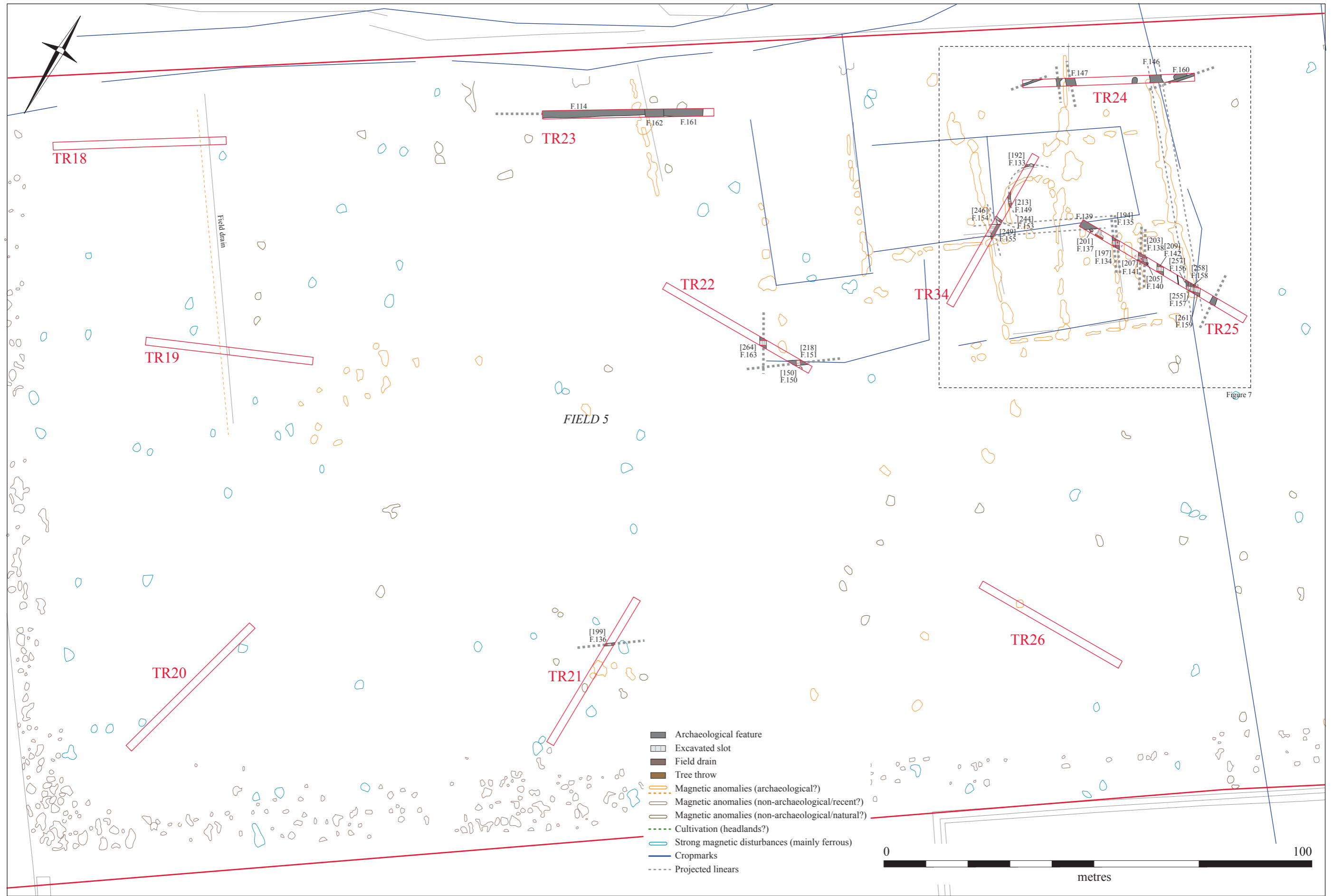
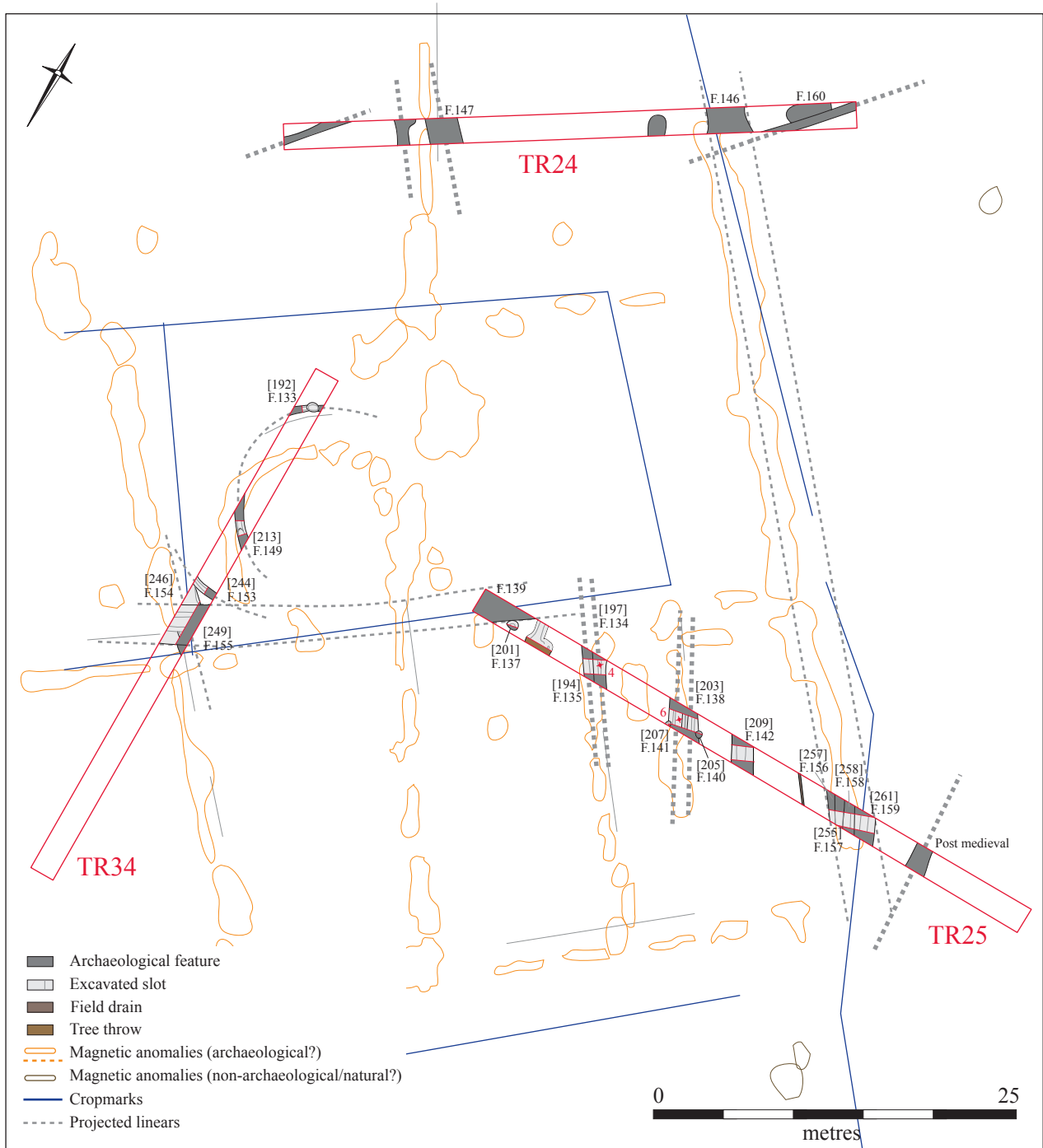


Figure 6. Trench Plan of Field 5



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Figure 7. Detailed plan of Trenches 24, 25 and 34

T.25, and two southwest-northeast orientated ones, one of which cut a medium sized pit (F.160). Most of these features had Romano-British pottery on their surfaces.

Fields 6 and 7

Seven trenches (T.27-T.33) were initially planned to evaluate this field, however the presence of an unharvested potato crop covering the northern half of Field 6 led to trenches T.28 and T.29 not being excavated and trenches T.27 and T.30 being realigned from southeast-northwest orientation to a southwest-northeast one (see Figure 8).

Three features were identified within these two fields, two northwest-southeast aligned linears, F.148 in T.27 and F.152 in T.33 and, a substantial post-medieval quarry in T.32. Both linears were undated and were not identified on the geophysics results, although they do both match the alignment, if not exact location of possible features identified from cropmarks. The post-medieval quarry in T.32 had been identified as an anomaly on the geophysics, although its size is potentially greater than that suggested in those results.

Discussion

No prehistoric activity was positively identified across the proposed Southern Extension, beyond a single, undiagnostic, residual flint flake recovered from a Romano-British ditch in T.14. It is possible, however, that some of the undated features revealed, for example F.120 in T.7, belong to this period.

The Romano-British phase was, in contrast, quite substantial in places, with the trenches in Field 5 providing evidence for a dense area of occupation suggestive of a small rural settlement or farmstead and those in Field 4 showing a second similar area extending that revealed by previous excavations (Hutton 2007). The pottery evidence implies the two settlements would have been active at the same time (mid-late Roman period, see Appendix 1) and it is likely they were linked by the possible trackway observed only as cropmarks. The Field 4 and 5 settlement areas are approximately 330m apart; a third known area of settlement along this track line, observed in the 2002 phase of work to the north (Webley 2004a), lies approximately 650m to the southwest of the Field 4 site. The pattern observed both in excavation and suggested by the cropmarks is of a series of small compact settlement/farmsteads set within a regular pattern of fields either side of the southwest-northeast orientated trackway.

As noted above the Romano-British settlement seen in Field 4 is a continuation of that excavated previously (Hutton 2007) although the low number of finds recovered from features within trench T.15 suggests the new area is located rather further from the main emphasis of that activity. Some of the linears seen in T.14 may be part of a wider Roman field system associated with the settlement area, although there were only a few finds to support this dating. Roman activity may also be present as the ditches seen in T.12 and T.35. Although both F.131 and F.132 were undated, they shared a similar fill type and profile to ditch F.164 in T.35, which did produce several sherds of Roman pottery. The density of activity in the Field 5 trenches is greater,

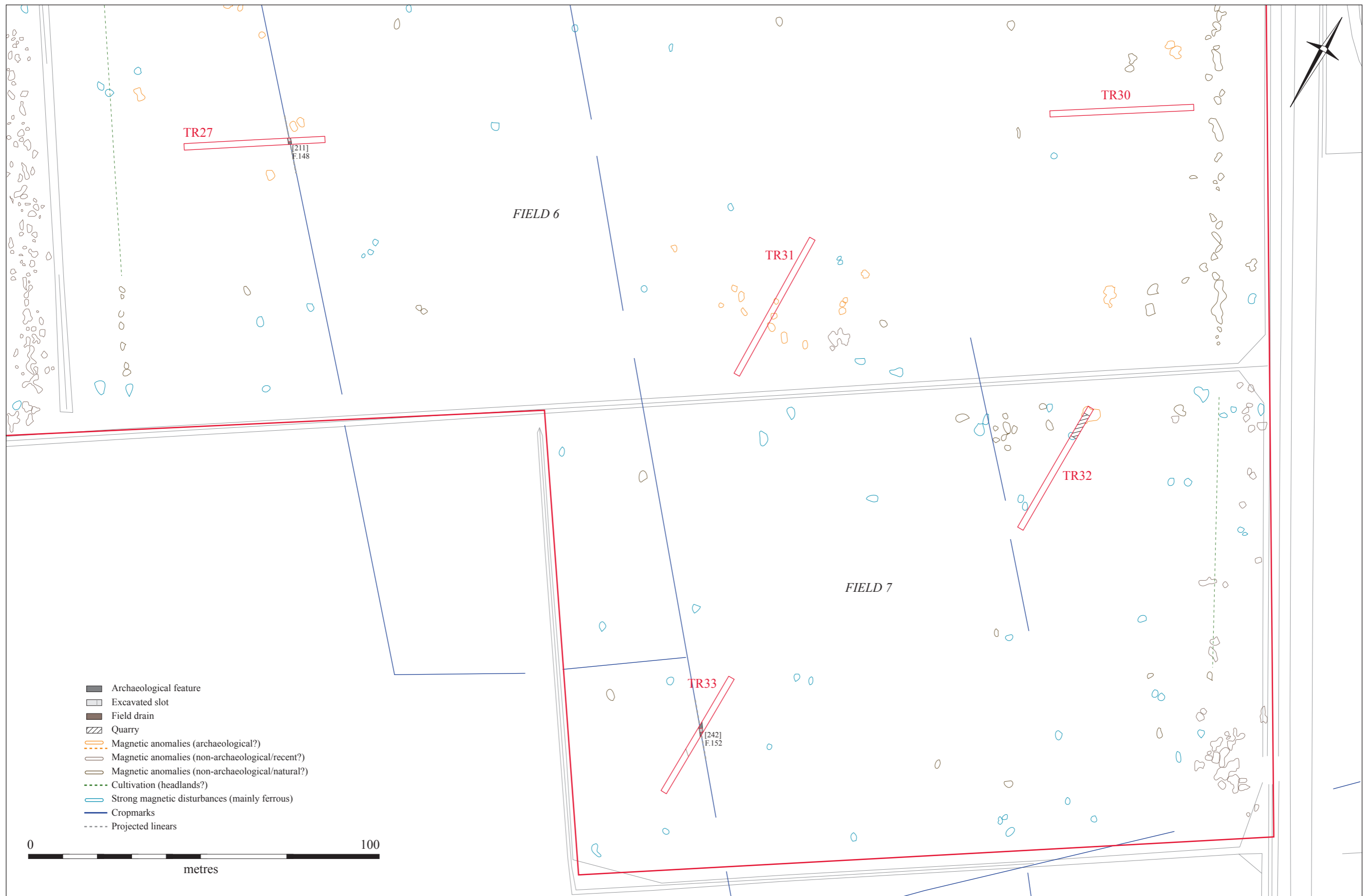


Figure 8. Trench Plan of Fields 6 and 7

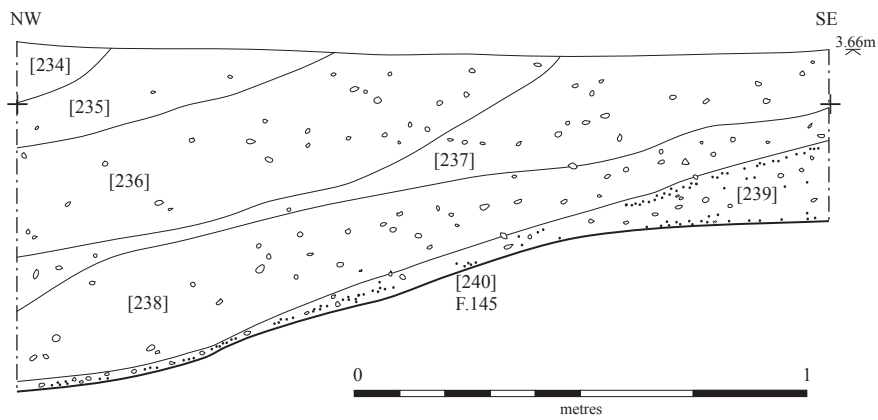
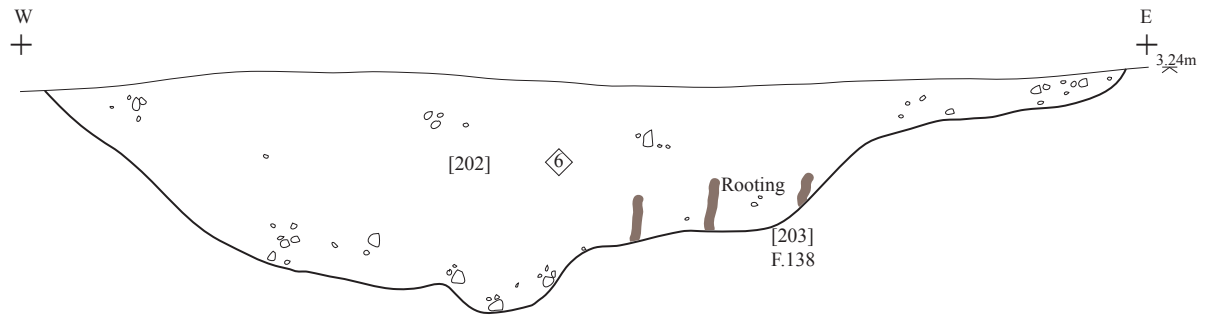
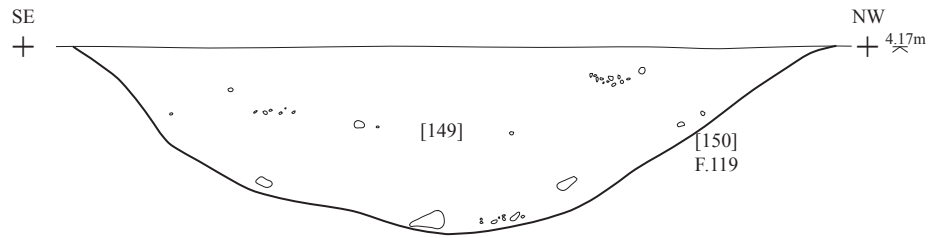


Figure 9. Section of watering hole F.145 and pit F.144 in Trench 15

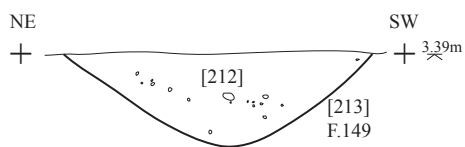
Trench 25 Roman ditch



Trench 8 Medieval/Post medieval ditch



Trench 34 probable ring gully



Trench 12 ditch

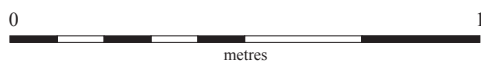
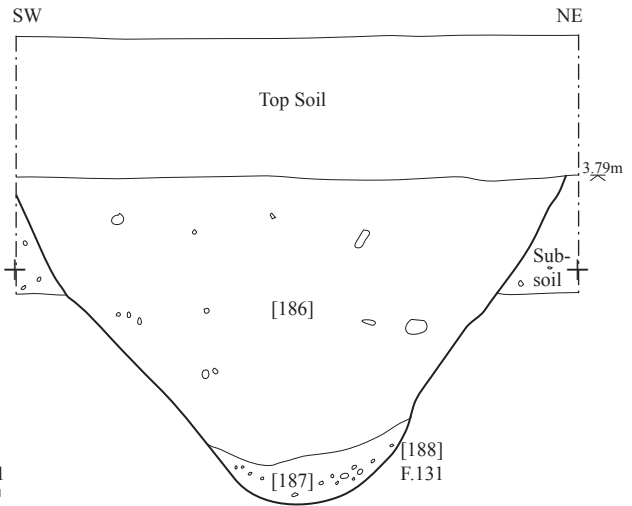


Figure 10. Sections

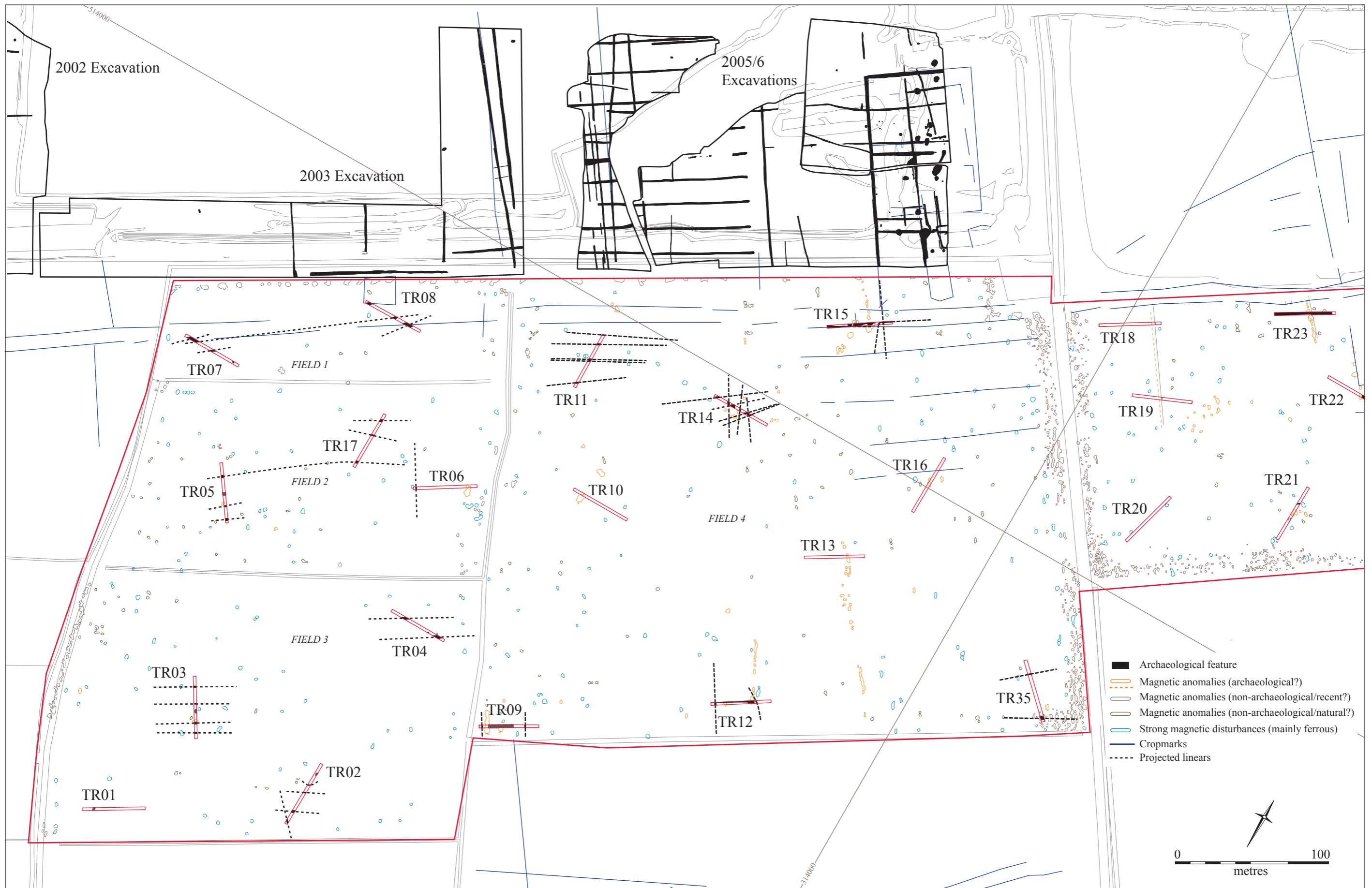


Figure 11. Plan showing previous excavation results

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with indications of possible structures within possible ditched enclosures. This is similar to the pattern seen in 2007 (Hutton 2007).

The medieval/post medieval ditches seen in Fields 1-4 appear to broadly reflect the current field layout suggesting many of them are former subdivisions which have been removed over time to create larger fields. The village of Langtoft is just 500m to the west of the proposed Southern Extension and it is possible the narrow strip fields were part of the infield system common to medieval and early post medieval settlements. This pattern of narrow strip fields was also observed during the 2005/2006 excavations (Hutton 2007). In that area a significant southeast-northwest orientated boundary appeared to demarcate the edge to this type of activity. It is possible this boundary continued on through Field 4 as here most of the medieval/post-medieval ditches seen lay to the west of the projected line of this feature, with very few ditches to the east.

In broad terms the medieval/post-medieval features showed very similar fill types consisting of a relatively sterile mid grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and few finds. In general these were not picked up by the geophysics survey. In contrast those Roman features that were identified in the geophysics results had, for the most part, dark brownish grey quite organic looking fills. This differing fill type is the most likely explanation as to why the later features were not seen in the geophysics results, although several of the larger Roman features (for instance F.139 and F.155 in trenches T.25 and T.34 respectively) were also not detected.

Overall, the evaluation has served to characterise the archaeological potential within the proposed Southern Extension and shown that although some areas that have limited archaeological activity, for instance Fields 6 and 7, several areas are potentially significant, particularly for the Romano-British period. Additional information from the geophysics survey and aerial photographs provide a guide to the likely extent of these areas of activity, but it is clear that on these geologies a suite of techniques is required to show the full extent of archaeology.

Acknowledgements

The Consultant was Gary Coates of Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd working on behalf of Hanson Aggregates who funded the work. Beryl Lott monitored the project on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council (the Mineral planning Authority). The site staff were William Punched and Stuart Ladd. Thanks also to Alison Dickens (project manager) and Donald Horne (survey and digital planning).

Appendix 1 – Roman Pottery and Tile

Katie Anderson

A total of 146 sherds of pottery, weighing 2741g and representing 4.18 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent) were recovered from the evaluation. All of the material was examined and details of fabric, form and date were recorded along with any other information deemed important.

Pottery Assemblage Composition

The pottery recovered from the evaluation suggests a mid-late Roman settlement (c. 150-410 AD), albeit with an apparent hiatus in the 3rd-4th centuries AD. The condition of the assemblage was mixed, with some fairly large, unabraded sherds, but also some small sherds and several which were recorded as being abraded and/or burnt.

A small range of fabric types were identified in the assemblage, most of which were procured from the local area, including a large number of Nene Valley products. Coarse sandy greywares, Nene Valley wares and shell-tempered wares were the most commonly occurring. Imported wares were limited to one small East Gaulish Samian body sherd.

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
Coarse sandy greyware	46	860
East Gaulish Samian	1	1
Fine sandy greyware	2	51
Imitation Black-burnished ware	1	7
Nene Valley greyware	7	32
Nene Valley colour-coat	39	881
Oxfordshire red-slipped	1	5
Oxidised sandy ware	7	105
Shell-tempered ware	39	727
Whiteware	2	52
Whiteware (Nene Valley)	1	20
TOTAL	146	2741

Table 2: All pottery by fabric

A limited range of vessel forms were present in the assemblage, which is unsurprising given the size and condition of the assemblage, with 65% of the assemblage comprising non-diagnostic sherds. Of the diagnostic sherds, jars and bowls were the most frequently occurring, which is typical for Roman pottery assemblages.

Form	No.	Wt(g)
Bowl	21	521
Dish	3	73
Flagon?	1	9
Jar	24	828
Mortaria	1	20
Unknown	96	1290
TOTAL	146	2741

Table 3: All pottery by form

The fabrics and forms identified are indicative of a Roman rural settlement, with limited access to goods from further afield. The assemblage is also symptomatic of domestic functions, with a range of vessels for the storage, preparation and serving of foodstuffs.

Pottery was recovered from 16 different features and from nine trenches, although the majority of finds came from three trenches; Trenches T.15, T.25 and T.34.

44 sherds weighing 351g were recovered from trench T.15. This included 28 sherds (233g) from F.145, which dated mid 2nd-4th century AD and included one shell-tempered and one sandy greyware jar. The remaining features from trench T.15 could only be dated mid 2nd-4th century AD, with a lack of forms and/or fabrics which could be more closely dated.

Trenches T.25 and T.34 were located next to one another and contained 41 sherds (1075g) and 48 sherds (1121g) respectively. Six features from trench T.25 produced pottery, the largest assemblage coming from the surface of F.139, which totalled 15 sherds weighing 291g. The pottery broadly dated 2nd-4th century AD, however there were a small number of sherds which could be more closely dated, including a small Oxfordshire red-slipped stamped sherd, dating 3rd-4th century AD.

Within trench T.34, five features contained pottery, including F.155, which produced 19 sherds weighing 576g. Again pottery dated 2nd-4th century AD, with some examples of 2nd-3rd century AD vessels.

Tile

A small assemblage of Roman tile, totalling five fragments, weighing 454g was recovered from the evaluation. One box flue tile (80g) with combing on the exterior was recovered from F.135, along with a non-diagnostic piece. Two fragments (154g) were recovered from F.155, both of which were shell-tempered. Finally one further fragment was collected from F.133 (44g).

The size and condition of the tile assemblage suggests that the material is likely to have travelled some distance before deposition. Therefore, although the presence of a building in the vicinity is possible, it seems that none of the trenches were located particularly close, as more material would be expected if this was the case.

Discussion

The size of the pottery assemblage makes it difficult to infer much about the nature of the settlement, beyond the 'rural, domestic' element. However it provides a useful comparison with an earlier phase of excavation located north-west of the evaluation (Hutton 2007). The pottery assemblage although much larger (4187 sherds, 88098g), is broadly comparable in terms of date and the vessel fabrics and forms identified. In terms of date, while this assemblage has some examples of 3rd-4th century AD pottery, the earlier phase did not, instead reflecting a relatively short-lived occupation from the mid 2nd century to the mid/late 3rd century AD (Anderson in Hutton 2007). It is therefore likely that the 2010 evaluation represents a predominately contemporary

assemblage, with a possibility that occupation in this area ran slightly later, into the later 3rd/4th century AD. However, it should be considered that the likely peak in activity at the site is earlier, with later activity seemingly limited.

The fabrics were also comparable, with a very similar range of fabrics, suggesting access to the same trade networks. Due to the size and condition of this assemblage, it is difficult to make any real comparison in terms of the vessel forms. However it is worth noting that there was no evidence of any of the sieves or lids which featured strongly in the earlier evaluation assemblage (Anderson in Hutton 2007), although this may simply be due to the size of the evaluation.

Appendix 2 – Animal Bone

Vida Rajkovača

Evaluation at the Langtoft Southern Extension site resulted in the recovery of a total of 64 assessable fragments. The assemblage represented a continuation of archaeological investigation in the area (Higbee 1998, 1999; Hall 1998; Patten 2003; Webley 2004a, b; Hutton 2007) and builds on zooarchaeological research executed by Higbee (1998b), Swaysland (2004a, b); Seetah (2007) and Rajkovača (2008).

The site lies in an area of dense archaeological occupation and intensive activity spanning several periods. Archaeologically the most substantial phase of occupation within the immediate area appears to be from the Romano-British period. Although the pottery dating evidence showed that there seems to be a later component to this assemblage, the site appears to have been occupied during mid 2nd and through to the 4th century AD (cf. Anderson this report). The area investigated during this phase of work is most likely to be part of a similar Romano-British settlement which was excavated during 2005 and 2006 (Hutton 2007).

Phase	Fragment count
Romano-British	57
Medieval/ Post-medieval	7
Total	64

Table 4. Number of assessable fragments by phase

Methodology

The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), Hillson (1999) and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Cambridge. Unidentifiable fragments were assigned to general size categories where possible. This information is presented in order to provide a complete fragment count. Ageing of the assemblage employed both mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982; Payne 1973) and fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses (Silver 1969). Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery,

pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident.

Preservation

The majority of the assemblage showed moderate to quite good state of preservation. Out of 22 contexts examined, eight were recorded as quite poor or poor, with the remainder 14 being recorded as moderate or quite good. If we look at the number of fragments corresponding to each of these categories, out of 64 assessable specimens, 51 showed moderate to quite good preservation with minimum weathering or surface modification.

Results

Based on the chronology of the material, two sub-sets were created in order to study the site. The majority of the assemblage was recovered from features dated to the Romano-British period (trenches T.15, T.22, T.23, T.24, T.25 and T.34), with only seven assessable fragments coming from later features (trenches T.3, T.4 and T.17).

The assemblage is dominated by livestock species, with cow accounting for more than all other species collectively. This was followed by ovicapra, pig and horse. The presence of red deer is the only evidence for exploitation of wild faunal resources.

Taxon	Romano-British			Medieval/ Post-medieval		
	NISP	NISP%	MNI	NISP	NISP%	MNI
Cow	20	61	3	.	.	.
Ovicapra	8	24	3	3	60	1
Horse	3	9	1	1	20	1
Pig	1	3	1	1	20	1
Red deer	1	3	1	.	.	.
Cattle-sized	13	.	.	1	.	.
Sheep-sized	11	.	.	1	.	.
Total	57	100	.	7	100	.

Table 5: NISP and MNI for identified species by phase

Butchery was noted on six specimens, a figure which corresponds to *c.*9% of the assemblage. Butchery was performed with large blades or possibly even cleavers, a type of tool which is believed to be a Roman introduction (Seetah 2006). Gnawing and surface erosion were also recorded, implying that bones were left on surface and within reach of scavengers for some time before being deposited. The Romano-British sub-set yielded four ageable cow mandibles. Information obtained from mandibular tooth wear showed a complete absence of young individuals. Of four specimens, one was aged to 30-36 months; two were recorded as adults and one as old adult. On the other hand, epiphyseal fusion data confirmed the presence of juvenile animals on site, based on a number of unfused and porous metatarsals.

Worked bone

A fragment of worked bone was recovered from F.138, dated to the Romano-British period. The specimen is most likely a hair pin fragment fashioned from an unidentified sheep-sized mammal limb bone (<077>; F.138; [202]). The existing length is 52.53mm. Similar objects were recovered from the similarly dated midden deposits at the Ely Road Waterbeach site in 2007 (Rajkovača 2008).

Faunal remains from heavy residues

Two environmental bulk soil samples produced small quantity of faunal remains. Sample 6 ([202]; F.138) contained a dog femur and an amphibian limb bone fragment. Sample 7 ([232]) produced a mandible identified as vole as well as seven amphibian limb bone elements. The rodent and amphibian specimens are not believed to be anthropogenic in derivation.

Discussion

Although quantitatively an impoverished assemblage, the data from the small Romano-British sub-set demonstrated a cattle-dominated faunal record, a feature typical of Roman Britain. King (1991) has described a ‘gradient’ of early Romano-British sites whereby the more ‘Romanised’ a site is, the less likely it is to have a diet high in sheep meat. King suggests that military and Romanised sites are likely to have higher proportions of cattle and, to a lesser extent, pig than rural sites still continuing with the Iron Age tradition (1999). It is not possible to argue here to which extent the site was Romanised, yet it appears that the community’s husbandry regimes were representative of Roman period and consequently it seems that their dietary practices were also typically Roman. Red deer was positively identified based on a near complete scapula (meat-bearing element). This is rather important, as it shows that venison also contributed to the diet. As for the medieval/Post-medieval sub-set, beyond stating which species were present on the site, it is difficult to assess that phase any further.

The most suitable comparative for the Langtoft Southern Extension assemblage is certainly the similarly dated faunal record recovered during 2005 and 2006 seasons, as it seems evident that these two neighbouring areas represent the same type of Romano-British settlement. This is corroborated in similar husbandry patterns observed in two faunal assemblages (Table 6). Although based on two assemblages very different in scale and size, nearly identical percentages of representation for the three main livestock species is remarkable.

	Cow NISP%	Ovicapra NISP%	Pig NISP%	Date	Total	Reference
LAN05/LAN06 combined data (4811)	70.2	26.3	3.5	RB	100	Seetah 2007
LSE10 (57)	69.3	27.3	3.4	RB	100	this report

Table 6: Comparative table showing the relative importance for the three main ‘food species’; sample size in brackets

Recommendations

Open area excavation of the Romano-British settlement should produce proportionately more substantial and an interpretatively more informative faunal record. Incorporating the data from comparable assemblages from the immediate vicinity should considerably increase the size of the dataset with a view to offering more distinct answers relating to questions about site's husbandry and/or hunting strategies, as well as socio-economic and dietary practices.

Appendix 3 – Bulk Environmental Assessment

Anne de Vareilles

Methodology

Three samples of late Medieval and Romano-British dates were chosen for analysis and processed using an Ankara-type flotation machine. The flots were collected in 300µm aperture meshes and the remaining heavy residues washed over a 1mm mesh. Both the flots and heavy residues were dried indoors prior to analysis. Sorting of the flots and identification of macro remains were carried out under a low power binocular microscope (6x-40x magnification). Identifications were made using the reference collection of the G. Pitt-Rivers Laboratory, University of Cambridge. Nomenclature follows Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals, Stace (1997) for all other flora and an updated version of Beedham (1972) for molluscs. All environmental remains are listed in Table 7.

Preservation

Charred plant remains were recovered from all three features but only F.144 contained waterlogged remains. Since the sample from F.144 was flotation-sieved rather than wet-sieved the number and variety of waterlogged seeds recovered must be interpreted with caution. Charred seeds and charcoal are evidently not *in situ* and may even be intrusive; the charcoal is all fine (<2mm thick) and grains and seeds are broken and abraded, making identification difficult. Modern rootlets and straw indicate recent soil disturbance. It would be unwise to use any seeds for AMS dating. Snail shells have survived relatively well and were found in all three samples.

Results

Mid 2nd-4th Century AD Ditch F.138 [202] and Watering hole F.144 [232]

The 25 litre sample had very little charcoal but did contain a small range of charred cereal grains and chaff as well as a few arable weed seeds. The six cereal grains could not be identified beyond wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and wheat or barley, and the chaff was all from hulled wheat, namely spelt. Wild grasses, an orache seed (*Atriplex prostrata/patula*) and a stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) seed constitute the arable weed seed assemblage. The snail shells recovered suggest the ditch contained seasonal standing water, remaining damp during dryer periods.

The waterlogged plant remains included fragments of decaying wood, thorns and a variety of aquatic, semi-aquatic and open, disturbed land plants. Water-flea egg cases (*Daphnia* sp.) and duckweeds (*Lemna* sp.) indicate that the watering hole contained still, shallow stagnant water. Crowfoot (*Ranunculus* Subgen. *BATRACHIUM*) and other water loving plants such as small water-pepper (*Persicaria minor*) may also have grown within the well. Bramble seeds (*Rubus* spp.) and thorns suggest the immediate surrounding area was not kept clear of rambling vegetation. The remainder of the represented species describe two habitats: disturbed land of arable or pasture, and a more natural area of damp to wet soils supporting such plants as sedges (*Carex* spp.), rushes (*Eleocharis* sp.) and buttercups (*R. acrsi/bulbosus/repens*). Few snail shells were found but included two species that withstand episodes of drying: *Anisus leucostama* and *Lymnaea truncatula*. The latter indicate context [232] saw seasonal drops in the water-table.

Late Medieval Field Boundary Ditch F.109 [121]

The only archaeobotanical remains from F.109 were a charred grass seed and a minute presence of fine charcoal. The charred plant remains from the watering hole consisted of a cereal grain of wheat or barley (*Triticum/Hordeum* sp.), a spelt wheat glume base (*Triticum spelta* L.), a wild oat floret (*Avena sterilis/fatua*) and another grass seed.

Conclusion

The charred remains do not represent intentionally discarded assemblages of burnt debris, but rather random accumulations of waste that probably lay on the ground surface before ending up within the features. As such they do not describe particular instances in time. They do, however, demonstrate that the processing of spelt wheat (and probably barley as well as other wheat types) occurred on site, and that waste was burnt and loosely discarded along with pottery sherds and bones (see table?).

Although remains were not as well preserved or as prolific, the Romano-British features provided very similar data to that collected from the site's previous phase of analyses (Hutton 2007). As was previously shown with evidence that allowed for detailed descriptions (*ibid.*), features contained a mix of seeds from at least two environments: one of an agricultural setting with plants that fare well as arable weeds, the other of a more natural, fen-land environment which may also have been managed for the growth and use of sedges as well as other wetland resources.

Sample number		6	1	7
Context		202	121	232
Feature		138	109	144
Feature type		ditch	field boundary	watering hole
Phase/Date		mid 2nd-4th C	late medieval	mid 2nd – 4th C
Sample volume - litres		25	30	20
Fraction of flot sorted		1	1	1
Fraction of heavy residue sorted		1	1	1
CHARRED CEREAL GRAINS AND CHAFF				
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	indet. wheat grain	1		
<i>Hordeum</i> / <i>Triticum</i> sp.	barley or wheat grain	3		1

indet. cereal grains		2		
Triticum spelta L. glume base	Spelt wheat chaff	5		1
T.spelta/dicocum glume base	Spelt or Emmer chaff	2		
Triticum sp. glume base	Hulled wheat chaff	6		
CHARRED NON CEREAL				
<i>Atriplex patula / prostrata</i>	Orache	1		
<i>Anthemis cotula L.</i>	Stinking Chamomile	1		
<i>Avena sterilis/fatua</i>	Wild oat floret			1
Large Poaceae	large wild grass seed	2		
Indet. Poaceae	wild or cultivated grass seed	1	1	1
Indet. seed		3		
WATERLOGGED NON CEREAL				
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus L. - Buttercup</i>				++
R. Subgen, BATRACHIUM	Crowfoot			+
<i>Fumaria officinalis L.</i>	Common Fumitory			-
<i>Urtica dioica L.</i>	Common Nettle			+
<i>Chenopodium sp.</i>	Goosefoots			-
<i>Atriplex patula / prostrata</i>	Orache			+
<i>Stellaria media (L.) Vill</i>	Common Chickweed			+
Indet. Caryophyllaceae	Seeds of Pink family			+
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia (L.) Gray</i>	Pale Persicaria			+
<i>Persicaria minor (Hudson) Opiz</i>	Small Water-pepper			-
<i>Polygonum aviculare L.</i>	Knotgrass			++
R. <i>conglomeratus/obtusifolius/sanguineus - Dock</i>				-
<i>Rubus spp.</i>	Bramble			++
<i>Potentilla anserina L.</i>	Silverweed			-
<i>Torilis japonica / arvensis</i>	Hedge Parsley			+
<i>Solanum nigrum L.</i>	Black nightshade			+
<i>Sambucus nigra L.</i>	Elder			+
<i>Carduus/Cirsium sp.</i>	Thistles			++
<i>Lemna sp.</i>	Duckweeds			-
<i>Eleocharis sp.</i>	Spike Rushes			-
large trigonous Carex sp. type1	trilete Sedge seed			-
large trigonous Carex sp. type2	trilete Sedge seed			-
small trigonous Carex sp.	trilete Sedge seed			+
large lenticular Carex sp.	flat Sedge seed			++
Indet. thorns				++
CHARCOAL				
Charcoal volume\ ml.		<1ml.	<1ml.	<1ml.
med. charcoal (2-4mm)		+		
small charcoal (<2mm)		++	+	+

OTHER BIOLOGICAL ITEMS excluding molluscs				
<i>Daphnia</i> sp.	Water-flea egg cases			++
Bone fragments, including <i>Canis lupus</i>		+		
small bones - rodent, fish, amphibian				+
Modern intrusive rootlets		P (P)	P	(P)
ARTEFACTS				
Pottery sherds		+		
FRESH WATER MOLLUSCA				
<i>Valvata cristata</i> Müller		-		
<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> Müller		-		-
<i>Lymnaea peregra</i> Müller			-	-
<i>Anisus leucostama</i> Millet		-	-	+
<i>Hippeutis complanatus</i> L.		-		
DAMP/ SHADY HABITAT MOLLUSCA				
<i>Carychium minimum / tridentatum</i>		-	+	
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica / lubricella</i>		-		-
<i>Vertigo</i> cf. <i>antivertigo</i> <i>Draparnaud</i>		-	++	
<i>Vallonia excentrica / pulchella</i>		+		
CATHOLIC SPECIES / UNKNOWN HABITAT				
<i>Trichia</i> sp.		++		
<i>Ceciloides acicula</i> Müller –Blind burrowing snail		+	++	

Table 7: Bulk Environmental Results

Key: '-' 1 or 2, '+' <10, '++' 10-50, '+++' >50 items. P = present

Appendix 4 – Worked Stone

Simon Timberlake

(1) F.155 Trench T.34

A small fragment (90mm radius x 70mm width x 50mm depth; weight 538g) from what is probably the centre of the upper stone of a flat-topped hand rotary quern made of Millstone Grit. The top surface is quite weathered, but still exhibits the traces of the stone dressing with a sharp-pointed pick. A small section of edge of the circular grain eye is visible, suggesting the original dimensions of this as between 100-130mm diameter. The perforation has a rounded (smoothed) edge on top, this being slightly hour-glass shaped in X-sectional profile, thus typical of Romano-British flat-topped querns (See example from Whitton, Glamorgan illustrated in Watts 2002: p.35, fig.11a). The complete quern-stone may originally have been between 350 and 450mm dia diameter (Watts *ibid.*).

This could probably be classified as an 'Early Romano-British type' (Curwen 1937), thus may be 1st-2nd century AD in date. The grinding surface is very well worn and now slightly concave in profile. This suggests moderately long use, and therefore possible breakage. The lithology of the gritstone is distinctive with its medium-coarse grain size and both pinkish and white detrital orthoclase feldspar inclusions.

(2) F159 T.34

A fragment from the broken-up surface of a rotary quern – possibly from the upper stone of a flat-topped ‘Early Romano-British type’ dating from the 1st-2nd century AD (post-Conquest). Though also of Millstone Grit, the lithology of this is quite different from (1), being a more yellowish feldspar-poor grit facies, this one being moderately rich in mica. The original stone dressing in the form of pitting undertaken with the tip of an iron dressing tool (small pick) is readily visible on this upper (non-grinding surface). The grinding surface (thus the original depth of the upper mill stone) is not preserved, though it seems unlikely that this exceeds 40-50mm. Some 200mm of the very crudely dressed outer rim of the stone is preserved – on this basis it seems likely that the original diameter of the stone was over 400mm.

Appendix 5 – Trench Summary

Trench No.	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil Avr (m)	Subsoil Avr (m)	Archaeology
1	3	SW-NE	41.2	0.27	0.17	None
2	3	S-N	46	0.32	0.12	Yes
3	3	SE-NW	41.1	0.3	0.12	Yes
4	3	E-W	40.2	0.35	0.15	Yes
5	2	SE-NW	39.4	0.3	0.12	Yes
6	2	SW-NE	42.4	0.22	0.2	Yes
7	1	E-W	40.2	0.3	0.13	Yes
8	1	SW-NE	41.1	0.25	0.19	Yes
9	4	SW-NE	39.6	0.3	0.2	Yes
10	4	E-W	41	0.35	0.15	None
11	4	S-N	39.4	0.32	0.22	Yes
12	4	SW-NE	39.8	0.24	0.18	Yes
13	4	SW-NE	39.9	0.35	0.12	None
14	4	E-W	39.9	0.3	0.17	Yes
15	4	SW-NE	43.2	0.37	0.13	Yes
16	4	S-N	41.7	0.32	0.1	None
17	2	SE-NW	40.4	0.36	0.15	Yes
18	5	SW-NE	40.6	0.36	0.07	Yes
19	5	SW-NE	40	0.3	0.15	None
20	5	SW-NE	41.2	0.27	0.16	None
21	5	S-N	39.6	0.32	0.22	Yes
22	5	E-W	40	0.4	0.13	Yes
23	5	SW-NE	44.6	0.32	0.13	Yes
24	5	SW-NE	40.2	0.32	0.07	Yes
25	5	E-W	44	0.37	0.18	Yes
26	5	SW-NE	36.4	0.3	0.15	None
27	6	SW-NE	40.8	0.3	0.15	Yes
28	6	-	-	-	-	-
29	6	-	-	-	-	-
30	6	SW-NE	41.8	0.35	0.11	None
31	6	S-N	45.2	0.35	0.15	None
32	7	S-N	40.6	0.35	0.17	Yes
33	7	S-N	39.2	0.27	0.15	Yes
34	5	S-N	41	0.33	0.08	Yes
35	4	SE-NW	42.5	0.31	0.21	Yes

Appendix 6 – Feature and Context List (by Feature Number)

Feature	Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Orientation	Shape in Plan	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sides	Base	Find Type	Feature Period
100	3	100	F	Furrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
100	3	101	F	Furrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
100	3	102	C	Furrow	SW-NE	Linear	1.1	0.3	Steep	Rounded	-	Med/Post Med
101	3	103	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
101	3	104	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	1.3	0.36	Moderately Steep	Flattish	-	Med/Post Med
102	3	105	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT, BN	-
102	3	106	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
102	3	107	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
102	3	108	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	1.6	0.4	Moderately Steep	Flattish	-	Med/Post Med
103	2	109	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
103	2	110	C	Ditch	N/A	Curving	0.45	0.11	Moderately Steep	Slightly Rounded	-	Undated
104	2	111	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	BC	-
104	2	112	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	0.8	0.2	Moderately Steep	Slightly Rounded	-	Med/Post Med
105	2	113	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
105	2	114	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	1.2	0.41	Steep - Very Steep	Flattish	-	Med/Post Med
106	2	115	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
106	2	116	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	0.75	0.32	Very Steep	Flattish	-	Undated
107	3	117	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	BN	-
107	3	118	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	0.9	0.35	Moderately Steep	Slightly Rounded	-	Med/Post Med
108	6	119	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
108	6	120	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	0.8	0.2	Moderately Steep	Rounded	-	Med/Post Med
109	4	121	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	FE, TP	-
109	4	122	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
109	4	123	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
109	4	124	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
109	4	125	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
109	4	126	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	1.4	0.42	Steep	Slightly Rounded	-	Med/Post Med
110	4	127	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	BN	-
110	4	128	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
110	4	129	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
110	4	130	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
110	4	131	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT	-
110	4	132	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	1.6	0.35	Moderately Steep	Slightly Rounded	-	Med/Post Med
111	4	133	F	Plough scar	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
111	4	134	C	Plough scar	SW-NE	Irregular	0.5	0.01	Steep	Irregular	-	Med/Post Med
112	9	135	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
112	9	136	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	1.05	0.34	Steep	Rounded	-	Med/Post Med
113	17	137	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT, BN	-
113	17	138	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	1.2	0.38	Moderately Steep	Slightly Rounded	-	Med/Post Med
114	17	139	F	Furrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
114	17	140	C	Furrow	SE-NW	Linear	0.6	0.09	Moderately Steep	Irregular	-	Med/Post Med
115	17	141	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT	-

Feature	Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Orientation	Shape in Plan	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sides	Base	Finds Type	Feature Period
115	17	142	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	1.4	0.35	Moderately Steep	Slightly Rounded	-	Med/Post Med
116	5	143	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
116	5	144	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
116	5	145	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	0.8	0.35	Steep	Rounded	-	Med/Post Med
117	5	N/A	-	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	1.55	Unexcavated	N/A	N/A	FE	Med/Post Med
118	5	146	F	Furrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
118	5	147	F	Furrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
118	5	148	C	Furrow	SE-NW	Linear	1.6	0.3	Steep	Irregular	-	Med/Post Med
119	8	149	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT	-
119	8	150	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	1.6	0.4	Moderately Steep	Flattish	-	Med/Post Med
120	7	151	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
120	7	152	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
120	7	153	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
120	7	154	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Terminus	0.85	0.32	Very Steep	Rounded	-	Undated
121	7	155	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
121	7	156	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
121	7	157	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	1.05	0.28	Moderately Steep	Rounded	-	Med/Post Med
122	7	158	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT	-
122	7	159	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
122	7	160	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
122	7	161	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
122	7	162	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
122	7	163	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	1.25	0.47	Steep	Flat	-	Med/Post Med
123	7	164	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
123	7	165	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	0.9	0.3	Very Steep	Flat	-	Med/Post Med
124	11	166	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
124	11	167	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	0.8	0.16	Fairly Steep	Flattish	-	Undated
125	11	168	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
125	11	169	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	0.8	0.12	Moderately Steep	Slightly Rounded	-	Undated
126	11	170	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
126	11	171	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	>0.85	0.3	Very Steep	Flattish	-	Undated
127	11	172	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
127	11	173	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	0.95	0.35	Moderately Steep	Narrow, Rounded	-	Undated
128	15	174	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
128	15	175	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
128	15	176	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
128	15	177	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	0.95	0.58	Very Steep	Slightly Rounded	-	Romano-British
128	15	178	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
128	15	179	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	>0.15	>0.15	Very Steep	N/A	-	Romano-British
129	15	180	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
129	15	181	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	>0.25	0.22	Moderately Steep	Slightly Rounded	-	Romano-British
129	15	182	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT	-
129	15	183	C	Ditch	Curving	Linear	1	0.12	Moderately Steep	Flattish	-	Romano-British
130	15	184	F	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
130	15	185	C	Posthole	N/A	Circular	0.28	0.1	Steep	Flat	-	Undated
131	12	186	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-

Feature	Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Orientation	Shape in Plan	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sides	Base	Finds Type	Feature Period
131	12	187	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
131	12	188	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	1.15	0.7	Moderately Steep	Narrow, Flattish	-	Undated
132	12	189	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
132	12	190	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	0.7	0.2	Steep	Broad, Flattish	-	Undated
133	34	191	F	Gully	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT, BN, BC, TL, BS	-
133	34	192	C	Gully	Curving	Linear	0.45	0.08 - 0.25	Steep	Rounded	-	Romano-British
134	25	195	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT	-
134	25	196	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
134	25	197	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	0.85	0.35	Very Steep	Rounded	-	Romano-British
135	25	193	F	Recut	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT, BN, BS	-
135	25	194	C	Recut	SW-NE	Linear	0.95	0.37	Very Steep	Rounded	-	Romano-British
136	21	198	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
136	21	199	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	0.55	0.1	Moderately Steep	Flattish	-	Undated
137	25	200	F	Small Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	BN	-
137	25	201	C	Small Pit	N/A	Circular	0.8	0.1	Moderately Steep	Rounded	-	Romano-British
138	25	202	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT, BN, WB	-
138	25	203	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	2.3	0.5	Steep	Broad, Rounded	-	Romano-British
139	25	N/A	-	Ditch	SS-NE	Linear	Unknown	Unexcavated	N/A	N/A	PT	Romano-British
140	25	204	F	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
140	25	205	C	Posthole	N/A	Circular	0.7	0.25	Very Steep	Rounded	-	Romano-British
141	25	206	F	Posthole	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT	-
141	25	207	C	Posthole	N/A	Circular	0.6	0.2	Very Steep	Rounded	-	Romano-British
142	25	208	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
142	25	209	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	1.5	0.3	Moderately Steep	Broad, Flattish	-	Romano-British
143	15	219	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
143	15	220	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	0.9	0.35	Almost Vertical	Slightly Rounded	-	Romano-British
143	15	221	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT	-
143	15	222	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	0.9	0.35	Almost Vertical	Slightly Rounded	-	Romano-British
144	15	223	F	Probable Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
144	15	224	F	Probable Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT, BN	-
144	15	225	F	Probable Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT	-
144	15	226	F	Probable Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT	-
144	15	227	F	Probable Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	BN	-
144	15	228	F	Probable Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
144	15	229	F	Probable Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
144	15	230	F	Probable Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-

Feature	Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Orientation	Shape in Plan	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sides	Base	Findings Type	Feature Period
144	15	231	F	Probable Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
144	15	232	F	Probable Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
144	15	233	C	Probable Pit	Unknown	Unknown	>1.8	1.35	Moderate-Very Steep	Rounded	-	Romano-British
145	15	234	F	Probable Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
145	15	235	F	Probable Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT, BN	-
145	15	236	F	Probable Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT	-
145	15	237	F	Probable Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
145	15	238	F	Probable Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	BN	-
145	15	239	F	Probable Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
145	15	240	C	Probable Pit	Unknown	Unknown	>1.8m	0.7	Moderately Steep	Rounded	-	Romano-British
146	24	N/A	-	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	3	Unexcavated	N/A	N/A	PT	Romano-British
147	24	N/A	-	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	2.25	Unexcavated	N/A	N/A	PT	Romano-British
148	27	210	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
148	27	211	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	0.8	0.41	Steep	Slightly Rounded	-	Undated
149	34	212	F	Gully	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT, BN	-
149	34	213	C	Gully	Curving	Linear	0.65	0.2	Moderately Steep	Flat	-	Romano-British
150	22	214	F	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
150	22	215	C	Pit	N/A	Oval	1.16	0.35	Steep	Rounded	-	Undated
151	22	216	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
151	22	217	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
151	22	218	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	1.15	0.25	Gradual-Steep	Rounded	-	Undated
152	33	241	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
152	33	242	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	1.05	0.27	Steep	Flattish	-	Undated
153	34	243	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT, BN	-
153	34	244	C	Ditch	E-W	Linear	0.93	0.45	Steep	Slightly Rounded	-	Romano-British
154	34	245	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT, BN	-
154	34	246	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	Truncated	0.3	Steep	Broad, Flat	-	Romano-British
155	34	247	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT, BN, TL, ST	-
155	34	248	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
155	34	249	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	4.2	>0.75	Gradual-Steep	Unknown	-	Romano-British
156	25	250	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
156	25	251	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
156	25	252	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	>0.4	0.26	Steep	Rounded	-	Romano-British
157	25	253	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
157	25	254	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
157	25	255	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	0.62	0.32	Moderately Steep	Slightly Rounded	-	Romano-British
158	25	256	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
158	25	257	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-

Feature	Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Orientation	Shape in Plan	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sides	Base	Finds Type	Feature Period
158	25	258	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	0.78	0.31	Moderately Steep	Slightly Rounded	-	Romano-British
159	25	259	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT, BN	-
159	25	260	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
159	25	261	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	1.55	0.6	Moderately Steep	Slightly Rounded	-	Romano-British
160	24	N/A	-	Pit	N/A	Oval	3.25	Unexcavated	N/A	N/A	PT	Romano-British
161	23	N/A	-	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	Unknown	Unexcavated	N/A	N/A	PT, BN	Romano-British
162	23	N/A	-	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	4.25	Unexcavated	N/A	N/A	PT	Romano-British
163	22	262	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	BN	-
163	22	263	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
163	22	264	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	1.95	0.45	Moderately Steep	Slightly Rounded	-	Romano-British
164	35	265	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT	-
164	35	266	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	0.8	0.3	Very Steep	Flattish	-	Romano-British
165	14	267	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
165	14	268	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
165	14	269	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	1.3	0.3	Steep	Rounded	-	Undated
166	14	270	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
166	14	271	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	0.6	0.25	Moderately Steep	Flattish	-	Undated
167	14	272	F	Possible Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
167	14	273	C	Possible Pit	N/A	Unknown	>0.4	0.3	Moderately Steep	Flattish	-	Undated
168	14	274	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	FL, PT, SH	-
168	14	275	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	0.75	0.25	Steep	Slightly Rounded	-	Pos. Romano-British
169	14	276	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
169	14	277	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	-
169	14	278	C	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	0.9	0.2	Steep	Slightly Rounded	-	Undated
170	14	279	F	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT	-
170	14	280	C	Ditch	SE-NW	Linear	0.8	0.15	Variable	Rounded	-	Med/Post Med
171	14	N/A	-	Ditch	SW-NE	Linear	0.9	Unexcavated	N/A	N/A	None	Undated

Finds Type Key: PT = pottery, BC = burnt clay, BN = animal bone, TL = tile, BS = burnt stone, ST = stone (building or quern), WB = worked bone, FL = flint, SH = shell.

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